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Hongkong, 17th March, 1908 29

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 19TH, 1908

The elected representative of the Chamber of Commerce on the Legislative Council, Mr. MURRAY STEWART, took the place vacated for six months by the Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWITT, but we note from his very clear statements to the nineteen members who met to unanimously elect him, that he does not take with him anything like the opinions of the gentleman whom he succeeds. On the only matter of outstanding public importance with which the Legislature is expected to be likely to deal during his term of office, it seems that his predilection is diametrically opposed to that known to be possessed by his able predecessor. In his capacity as delegate from the Chamber of Commerce, we have no doubt that he will give his constituents the utmost satisfaction in expounding the ascertained views of the Chamber "on purely commercial matters." In the direction of giving "attentive consideration to all legislative proposals affecting the community as a whole," he is unlikely to disappoint either his predecessor or those other members of the community who are in sympathy with the well known views of Mr. Hewitt, for he has in his speech to his constituents frankly admitted that he goes to the legislative chamber with settled convictions on the subject and the Bill affecting the vitality of the Sanitary Board and its administration of sanitary affairs. The nature of those convictions he has not left in doubt. The Hon. Mr. HEWITT believed that the powers previously

granted to the Sanitary Board had been, so to speak, siphoned from it. He (and others) believed that it ought to have its full powers restored to it. He disagreed that the only permissible function of the Sanitary Board should be, what Mr. MURRAY STEWART, with his mind biased by his appreciation of the unique situation of this Colony, is prepared only to grant it, namely, the function of criticism. Mr. MURRAY STEWART believes the officials of this Colony are prepared to welcome enlightened criticism; we do not think we go too far in saying that the Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWITT fears they are determined to ignore it. There seem to be a few people who take an enlightened interest in public affairs here who regard the Bill referred to as another instance of official disregard of unofficial opinions. They seem to regard the general effect of the findings of the Sanitary Commission as an example of enlightened criticism, and they further seem to think that the general effect of the Bill as presented represents the value in the official mind of that sort of criticism. If this be the form of welcome it is to get—this Bill that Mr. MURRAY STEWART intends to support—they say it will become increasingly difficult to get enlightened publicists to come forward. In effect, they reply to the officials, "perhaps it is right to dissemble your love, but why do you kick us downstairs?" There may be more than one opinion of the importance of retaining popular administration of our Sanitary laws, but Mr. MURRAY STEWART has left us in no doubt as to his own. He is in favour of maintaining the undivided authority of the Crown over municipal affairs. Messrs. Hewitt, Hooper, Humphreys & Co. are men worthy of all credit and praise, so we understand his pronouncement, but downstairs they are to go, so soon as their municipal opinions seem at all inimical to "the undivided authority of the Crown." We are reminded of the fine intolerance of the Royalists before Marston Hill and Naseby, when treason and its concomitant penalties (including the loss of ears, if not of head) lurked in every unorthodox whisper of respect for Parliament or People. The Royalists in all sincerity denounced the Parliamentarians as rebels, scoundrels, and would admit no possibility of honest intention on their part, much as Mr. MURRAY STEWART, while "sympathising with those who deplore the lack of it," dismisses all the criticism so far advanced as "based on insufficient knowledge of ascertainable facts." This does seem to us, in view of the Hon. Mr. HEWITT's devoted study and research, a little too much as if the grand-maternal method of abstracting the contents of an eggshell were being somewhat respectfully discounted by one of less experience. That he regarded "the colossal work done by that Commission as highly valuable in many respects" scarcely atoned for what had just been said. Taking the speech as a whole, it seems to indicate that the new representative of the Chamber of Commerce will be less of a popular champion than was the Hon. Mr. HEWITT, but against that we may set his explicit promise to "maintain an attitude of outspoken independence." That, to those who prefer more democratic control of purely municipal matters, will not mean so much after his outspoken statement of his pro-official position, but it does at least show the right spirit in one proposing to follow so outspoken and independent a representative as was the Hon. Mr. HEWITT, whose enforced departure at the present juncture is an occasion of general regret.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges, with thanks, the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—P. N. H. Jones, \$10.

This evening at the Union Church Literary Club, Kennedy Road, Mr. W. Armstrong will read a paper on "R-piles—their haunts and habits in Hongkong." The chair will be taken at 9 p.m. sharp.

A coolie was prosecuted at the Magistracy yesterday with cutting branches off trees in the Jewish Cemetery, but the case was adjourned in order to ascertain if the ground was Government property or not.

A meeting was called by the Hon. Mr. Pollock for yesterday afternoon to consider the desirability of holding an arts and crafts exhibition, but only a few gentlemen attended and Mr. Pollock decided not to proceed further with the matter.

A forest guard yesterday obtained a conviction at the Magistracy against a coolie who was fined \$25 for cutting trees on the hillside at Jubilee Road. On the guard leading the defendant out of the dock the latter turned and struck him a blow on the jaw with his clenched fist. The coolie was thereupon taken to the charge room, recharged with assault, and fined another \$5.

It is probable that the Prince and Princess of Wales will pay a visit to Germany this spring, when the Prince will inspect the 1st Prussian Dragoon Guards, of which regiment he is colonel.

A San Francisco man is petitioning for a divorce from his wife, who was a telephone girl before their recent marriage. He complains that every time he goes home and says, "Hello, dearie," she looks out of the window abstracted and says, "Number, please?"

Two Japanese delegates have visited Lowestoft to study how British trawling and herring voyages are conducted. To supplement their observations and report a Lowestoft photographer has completed to the order of the Japanese Government a fine series of enlarged photographs showing the various operations in the fishing industry.

Cities in the British Empire with a population (in 1906) above half a million, according to the last statistics are:

London County 4,758,218 Manchester
Calcutta 955,916 (not Salford) 643,148
Bombay 982,000 Birmingham 533,155
Glasgow 847,884 Madras 548,974
Liverpool 746,144 Sydney 538,910
Melbourne 526,400

The Florida Water case was again before the Magistrate yesterday. Mr. A. W. Lamperaki, of—Messrs. Melchers & Co., gave evidence for the prosecution, in which he said that complainants, Messrs. Lauman and Keap, of New York, claimed the exclusive right to use the words "Florida Water." The hearing was again adjourned.

A message dated Pittsburgh, Feb. 17 says:—Over 20,000 men have been temporarily thrown out of work by the annual flood in the city and vicinity. Thousands of people are compelled to live on the second floors of their houses, and policemen in shifts are distributing the necessities of life. Cautious estimates place the damage done at £400,000. The flood is slow y subsiding.

Police Sergeant Garrard, who leaves for home accompanied by Mrs. Garrard on Saturday by the English mail, received a very complimentary send off on Tuesday from the Chinese in Sheung Shui and neighbourhood where he has been stationed for several years. The sergeant was also the recipient of two silk work scrolls from the villagers. P. S. Kerr from Ping Shan takes over the duties at Sheung Shui.

A case of robbery with violence took place in the centre of the city on Tuesday evening. Four men entered a house on the top floor at 35 Wellington Street under the pretence that they were searching for sly brothels. The inmates of the house naturally resented the intrusion whereupon the men assaulted them and afterwards made off with a cash box containing \$90. No arrests have yet been made.

The annual meeting of the members of Kowloon Bowling Club was held last night in the club house, Kowloon. Mr. A. Ritchie, president, occupied the chair. The meeting approved of the report and balance sheet, which showed the club to be in a progressive condition, and after alterations had been made to certain rules the office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year as under: President, Mr. W. Russell; Vice-president, Mr. P. N. Nye; Secretary, Mr. J. E. Monagh.

Brother Sylvester, Director of St. Joseph's College, has been appointed Director of a large school in Colombo, and is leaving for his new post by the English Mail on Saturday next. Brother Sylvester has been Director of St. Joseph's College for three years, during which time he has endeared himself to all by his kind and winning ways. He leaves now with the best wishes of his numerous friends. The pupils are preparing an interesting programme for Friday evening as a send-off to their departing Director. Brother Christian, his successor, is expected here by the English Mail on Friday.

Harry Thaw has denied in writing the report, that he has begun, or is about to begin, proceedings to secure a divorce. Mrs. William Thaw admits that she consulted her son to secure a divorce, but his loyalty to his wife remains unshaken. "I have decided," she said to a "New York World" interviewer, "not to give Harry any more advice in his domestic affairs. It is probably best to let those interested settle their own affairs." The "Telegraph" correspondent hears that Thaw's counsels are still of opinion that it is inadvisable to bring up the question of the release of their client from the asylum "yet awhile."

Two Chinese, one of whom was formerly in the police, were yesterday sentenced by Mr. H. J. Comperis at the Magistracy for demanding money by menaces and also falsely representing that they were policemen. They went to a house in Wongniesheung village about ten o'clock on Monday night and told the old man who was the sole occupant that the Inspector wanted to see him and that he had better accompany them to the station. The old man left the house with them and after they had gone some little way one of the men suggested to the old man that if he gave them several dollars there would be no need to go to the Inspector. The old man said he had no money and commenced to call for help. Two men were seen approaching and the pseudo-police-men then made off. They were arrested the following afternoon and when searched one was found in possession of a police whistle and both had police batons. They were sentenced to three months' imprisonment and six hours' stocks on the first charge, and fined \$25, with the alternative of one month, on the second.

A forest guard yesterday obtained a conviction at the Magistracy against a coolie who was fined \$25 for cutting trees on the hillside at Jubilee Road. On the guard leading the defendant out of the dock the latter turned and struck him a blow on the jaw with his clenched fist. The coolie was thereupon taken to the charge room, recharged with assault, and fined another \$5.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

PRINCE KUMI IN MADRID.

LONDON, March 16th.

Prince Kumi has handed the Queen of Spain the order of the Crown, on behalf of the Empress of Japan.

ILLNESS OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

LONDON, March 16th.

The Emperor of Austria is ill with a bad cold, and all audiences have been cancelled.

LOSS OF A CAPE LINER.

LONDON, March 16th.

The Liner Newark Castle has been totally wrecked off Zululand. The wife of Major Boys, and two of the crew were drowned, the rest, including Major General Dalton, and a detachment of troops for Mauritius were saved.

REIGN OF TERROR IN HAITI.

LONDON, March 16th.

A reign of terror exists in Port au Prince. Twelve of the leading citizens, who are alleged to be concerned in a conspiracy were dragged from their beds and summarily executed. An ultimatum has

been sent by the French and German Ministers demanding the surrender of refugees.

Mr. Asquith has announced that the *Cressey* and the *Indefatigable* have been despatched to the Island, and French and German warships are also proceeding. It is announced in Berlin that the French and Germans are acting together.

DEATH OF CONSUL-GENERAL ROMANO.

The doyen of the consular corps in Hongkong, Mr. Agostinho Gilherme Romano, Consul General for Portugal and Consul for Brazil, died last night at half past ten. Deceased

who was in his 77th year, having been born at Macao in June 1837, had become very feeble of late, and when he was attacked by a chill his vitality was too impaired to withstand it. Pneumonia supervened and it was soon evident that there was little hope of his recovery though he rallied a little yesterday. He died, as stated, last night.

Mr. Romano spent his early years in Macao where he was educated at the Royal College and Seminary of St. Joseph. He took up a commercial career and became head of the firm of J. J. Remedios and Company. It is interesting to note that his wife was a daughter of Mr. Remedios. He was a Privy Councillor of Portugal and a Gentleman of the King's Household. He was a Fellow of the Geographical Society of Lisbon. Among his honours were Knight Commander of Order Lady Conception of Portugal, Knight Commander Order Carlos III and Isabella Catholics of Spain, and Companion of Lady Conception and Jesus Christ of Portugal.

He deceased naturally held a high position in the Portuguese community and was immensely popular and highly respected. He is survived by his widow.

POST SUGGESTED FOR MR. GLADSTONE.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA.

It was stated in the lobbies of the House of Commons last month that Mr. Herbert Gladstone is to take a passage and go to Australia as Governor-General on the retirement of Lord Northcote this year.

For some time Mr. Gladstone's name has been mentioned in many parts, and there has been a general consensus of opinion that his tenure of the Home Office would be short.

Mr. Gladstone's disappearance from political life in this country would mean a great deal of readjustment in the Cabinet. This is well known, is desired by the Premier, who is very anxious to bring a certain pushful young politician into the inner Ministerial circle.

Another change in the Cabinet predicted with confidence is the retirement of the aged Marquis of Ripon, the Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords. Lord Ripon is in very delicate health, and is able to devote only little time to the leadership of the House of Lords.

Lord Northcote, who has been Governor-General of Australia for the last five years, is the second son of the first Earl of Iddesleigh, who, as Sir Stafford Northcote, was for many years leader of the House of Commons.

He was created a baronet by the express wish of Queen Victoria, and was made a peer when he became Governor of Bombay in 1889.

When Sir Stafford Northcote was leader of the Commons, Mr. Gladstone was leader of the Opposition. It would be a curious coincidence if their sons succeeded each other in the same appointment.

A proposal for reviving the old custom of using illustrated visiting cards that comes from the Austrian Ex-Libris Society will probably meet with much success in Austria, says a Vienna correspondent. In Vienna, where the society is very popular, the idea of decorating the visiting card with a tiny etching will certainly catch on. Not only will the departure offer an opportunity for the expression of the artistic feelings and tendencies of the owner, but a real excuse will be provided for people to keep the cards of eminent visitors that chance has brought to their houses.

(a) Assuming that in the first instance the schools embraced by the University are limited to a School of Medicine and a School of Engineering, what is the minimum adequate staff required for each, and what would be its annual cost? To what extent could local assistance be counted on to assist the professional staff if in the early years of the University and until it began to earn an income by fees of students?

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

A meeting of the Committee convened by H. E. the Governor to consider the project of establishing a University for Hongkong was held at Government House yesterday at 4.30 p.m. The following gentlemen were present:—The Bishop of Victoria, Hon. Mr. May, C.M.G., Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. A. Thompson, Hon. Mr. Pollock, Sir Paul Chater, Hon. Mr. Chatham, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Brown, Dr. Atkinson, Dr. J. C. Thomson, Mr. A. H. Bemm, Dr. Batsoo Wright, Dr. Jordan, Mr. Turner, Mr. Bowley, Mr. Murray Stewart.

Hon. Mr. Kosswig was unavoidably absent and Mr. Mody deferred attendance till the next meeting.

His EXCELLENCY spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen.—I have asked you to meet me, here to-day in order to announce to you that a large sum of money has been offered with the object of building a University in Hongkong.

Some time ago Mr. Bemm called upon me and informed me that Mr. Mody had read with great interest some references I had made in speeches at various prize distributions to the day which I hoped might not be far distant when Hongkong would have a University and that he (Mr. Mody) desired to place the magnificent sum of \$150,000 at my disposal for this object, but he desired that the matter should not for the present be divulged. I will ask Mr. Ronnie to confirm these statements. He has

consented to be a member of this Committee but did not desire to attend to-day. My first

impression was that it was essential that the Hongkong College of Medicine should be amalgamated with any scheme for a University and should not exist as it were a rival. This

would involve their abandoning the site they had obtained for their College buildings at Tai-ping-shan, which is unsuitable and does not offer sufficient space for the larger scheme,

and giving up the building plans which they had already finally decided upon, and adopting

a scheme of building which should be part of, or capable of expansion into the larger project. The Court of the College has been in consultation with Mr. Ronnie and myself for some time past and they have concurred in the proposals subject to certain conditions.

But they have some misgivings as to the vital

question of the cost of maintaining the University when it has been erected. They rightly feel that they have for years past been labouring to attain an object which at last they find to be on the verge of attainment, and they naturally do not wish to jeopardise the results of their labour by being associated with a scheme which does not offer an equal assurance of success

H. PRICE AND COMPANY.

A meeting of the shareholders in this Company was held yesterday afternoon at the office in Queen's Road. Mr. G. C. Morris presided and there were present Messrs. J. Scott Harton, A. Rumjahn (directors), A. E. Robinson (manager), G. T. Lloyd, E. Williams representing A. R. Lowe, and Ellis Kadocis.

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen. The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days past I propose to follow the usual custom to take them as read. As you are aware the Company commenced business on the 1st April last year, but was not incorporated until the 28th June. The profit made during that interval was £4,637.47 as shown in the profit and loss account. A question has arisen as to the legality of utilising this sum for dividend purposes. To meet this doubt it is proposed to set aside the sum of £5,000 as a special reserve. After writing off all apparent bad debts, your Directors have considered it advisable to make a further provision of £2000 as a reserve for bad and doubtful debts and to pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum. The stock has been taken and valued by Messrs. Lowe and Bingham with the assistance of our staff.

The Company has been doing an increased business since its formation and the prospects are encouraging. We represent a great number of the largest distilling, brewing and wine growing companies in England and the Continent and having a big turnover are enabled to sell at prices that induce the support of the public. We have entered

into special arrangements with the Philippine Company to handle their well known "Commercial" cigars and shall be in a position to quote exceptionally low prices. As it is absolutely necessary that cigars should be presented to the public in the very best of conditions, we are installing here a drying room specially constructed for the storage of cigars. Before moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts for the year 1907, I shall be pleased to answer any question that may be put to me to the best of my ability.

There being no question, the report was adopted on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. LLOYD.

The CHAIRMAN—Dividend warrants are now ready, gentlemen, and can be had on application. Thank you for your attendance.

KIAO-CHAU AND HONGKONG.

SHOULD THE FORMER BE RESTORED TO CHINA?

Berlin, Feb. 14th.

The question of restoring Kiao-chau to China has been brought up before the Reichstag by the Budget Commission, which has asked the Government whether it would not be better to restore to China Kiao-chau and all the adjacent territory, which Germany has held since 1897, a third of which the area is 240 square miles. The Budget Commission is of opinion that the future of the Protectorate is extremely doubtful. Herr von Schoen, in replying, drew attention to the political importance of Kiao-chau, and declared that the restoration of Kiao-chau to China would be regarded as being a sign of Germany's weakness, of which it would be impossible to foretell the consequences.

Herr von Schoen remarked that the British colony of Hongkong had not grown to its present flourishing state in one day, and there was every reason to believe that there was a better future in store for Kiao-chau. The expenditure on the Protectorate in China has been very great, and it is believed that Germany would be ready to restore the territory to China if the latter would remunerate Germany for its outlay there during the last ten years. The Socialists fear that China will ask Germany to give up the Protectorate without receiving any compensation.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day discussed the proposed grant of £250 in aid of the establishment of European and Chinese higher-grade schools at Kiao-chau. The reporter of the committee, Dr. Pasche, moved the reduction of the vote to £2,500. The Secretary of State for the Imperial Marine, Admiral von Tirpitz, urged the committee to pass the vote, especially the sum of £3,750, which was intended for the schools. Circumstances had compelled the authorities to accelerate the provision of educational facilities. In the case of the Chinese schools chief stress would, of course, be laid upon instruction in German subjects. The work of instruction in medical, technical, and agricultural subjects had already been begun in several places in Shantung and Kiao-chau, and all that was now required was to amalgamate and concentrate these efforts. Schools of this kind were of the highest importance as centres for the diffusion of German civilization and the German language, as well as for the promotion of German trade. In his opinion, Tsingtao was by far the most suitable starting-point for this educational scheme.

On behalf of the Comte, Dr. Spahn demurred both to the Government proposal and to the amendment, and pointed out that France, for example, did not establish State schools in the Far East, but contented herself with subsidizing private institutions. The German Budget already contained funds specially appropriated for analogous purposes.

The motion in favour of reducing the vote was finally adopted by the committee. The Centre party and the Socialists alone, voted against the whole of the grant.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:

On the 18th at 11.45 a.m.—The barometer has fallen over Central Japan and the Bonins; and risen elsewhere, particularly over N. China.

The pressure is moving Eastwards over the Pacific to the S. of Japan, and an anticyclonic area of considerable intensity now lies over N. China.

Gradually are rather steep, and strong moonbow may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the China sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

Hongkong & Neighbourhood, N.E. winds, strong; fair.

Formosa Channel, ... Same as No. 1.

South coast of China, ... Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Lancker, ... Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Hainan, ... Same as No. 1.

THE CHRISTIAN OPPORTUNITY IN CHINA.

The 29th annual report of the Christian Literature Society for China, of which Sir Edward Hart is president and Dr. Timothy Richard the general secretary, deals with the year ended September 30, 1907, but is as usual, full of interest and information in regard to religious and social progress in China. It opens by pointing out that, as racial and religious prejudices are softened, China tends to take her place, for instance, in the Peace Conference at The Hague, "as a first-class Power." Unfortunately, having been so represented there, and having noted that European nations must still grow under the ever increasing burden of armaments, China follows suit with a recognized army and navy.

At the opium traffic, it is recognized that England is meeting China in a liberal spirit. The evil of public smoking at any rate is being circumscribed with a view to total prohibition. The China Association in England has been formed with a view to total prohibition. The missionaries from the beginning have maintained that improvement could not take place apart from sound education. Referring to the recent Shanghai Missionary Conference, the report approves the idea there thrown out that mission work must concentrate on a central station. "The effective occupation of tea of the leading cities in a province will be of far greater influence than weak occupation of 100 unimportant places." The Kingdom of God needs men who have large views, and fertile brains.

China, says the report, is the most urgent religious problem of the day, and adds: "It is a joy to see such an excellent beginning being made by Lord William Cecil, through his letters to *The Times*, in the task of persuading the 26 nations represented at the former Conference were increased on this occasion to 45. In most cases the leading representatives were either statesmen or lawyers, with many or military experts to assist them. In no case were their arguments and representations trivial in character, and each and all did his best to advance his nation's interests, but inasmuch as nations differ in status and power, proposals made by one nation would not commend themselves to another, and the heated arguments would follow moving the whole assembly to excitement, each representative insisting on his nation's sovereign rights and desiring to submit to coercion, with the result that the proposals would be dropped half way or suspended in a void of empty theories. This exhibits the difficulty of arriving at unanimity of securing harmonious discussion. The first Conference was nominally intended to effect the limitation of armaments, and on this occasion Eng. made this her main suggestion, but on proceeding to discuss it the members of the Conference could not refrain from smiling, for when every Power is competing to the uttermost, which of them is likely voluntarily to impose checks upon its own martial ardour?"

Besides the various questions brought up for discussion all related to naval and military warfare, the object being to impose standards and restrictions which should result in the recognition that barbarous conduct is no longer admissible in a civilized era. Hence certain acts were prohibited or their perpetration held to entitle the aggrieved nation to an indemnity, so as to ensure the observance of regular procedure and arrange for equitable arbitration after the conclusion of hostilities. But victory goes to the strong, and though the weak may have good cause, his weakness will involve him in dangerous straits, so that, in case of the stress of sudden hostility, it is to be feared that none of the delegates would venture to hold more than a pious aspiration that every article of the Conventions agreed upon would be faithfully observed.

It was pointed out that the first Conference was followed by the South African and the Russo-Japanese wars. The present Conference coincided with the difficulty between Japan and Korea and France and Morocco, so that one may well assert that wars never cease and that the limitation of armaments is not to be hoped for, neither in the removal of the calamity of which was an attainable prospect.

England and America have always been Pacific States, yet on the drawing up of a Convention creating an international Appeal Court England demanded the exclusion therefrom of all questions affecting extraterritorial rights, while America proposed that the period of service during which the members of the Court should hold office should depend on the status of the country they represented. With regard to the International Prize Court Convention, an extra note was added fixing the period during which each member of the Court should hold office, and it was expressly declared, in addition, that Great Britain, Germany, France, America, Italy, Austria, Japan, and Russia are the eight Great Powers, which plainly indicated that all other nations are to be regarded as small Powers.

Now, no such division exists as that of great and small or strong and weak Powers. The distinction between strong and weak depend on the efficiency or otherwise of the country's Governmental system, methods of law, and military and naval preparations. At the Conference there was no possibility of concealing the precise condition of each Power in comparison with another and the mere fact of participating in the Conference implied an admission on the part of the participant that it accepted such a classification. The Great Powers naturally availed themselves of their power to benefit themselves by coercing others on the pretext of law. When they wished to carry some proposal they tried to sway the assembly by an oratorical appeal to each other, and when they wished to defeat a proposal they secretly exercised methods of obstruction to promote disagreement. Hence the delegates of South American Republics such as Brazil and the Argentine—both of which delegations displayed a great knowledge of law—frequently and at great length reiterated the arguments before the assembly that the present Conference was not merely a *Boxer* Conference, but in reality provocative of war. Such a statement may have been an exaggeration, but no one could object to its being made from the point of view of the law of nations. This shows that a division into great and small Powers is not easily obliterated, and emphasizes the fierce and ever-increasing competition in diplomacy of the present day.

Your servant feels, on reviewing the international situation as well as that of China herself, that, unless perfection be attained by her in the essentials above mentioned—viz., governmental system, methods of law, and military and naval preparations—it is impossible to predict the future of the country.

The revolutionaries are spreading their doctrines on the ships and in the barracks with complete liberty, and soldiers and sailors parade the streets arm-in-arm with well-known Republicans who have received their liberty within the last few days.

In official quarters the truth about the situation is known. There exists only the hope that the leaders of the Republicans may fear the consequences of a premature revolution, and may at the last moment extend their support to the policy of the King. In Oporto, Chincha, Evora, Villaviciosa, Elvas, and other towns the Republicans have organised revolutionary groups consisting of twenty-five persons, who carry on the propaganda in their respective neighbourhoods.

Pessimistic views prevail in the diplomatic world, especially on account of the lack in the Monarchist party of an energetic and liberal man with the intent to satisfy the country and neutralise the work of the Republicans.

CHINA AND THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The Times Peking correspondent sends the following translation of the memorial presented by Chien Tsun, Minister to Holland, reporting the conclusion of The Hague Conference and the decisions agreed to thereat, and suggesting an early preparation on the part of China for taking part in the next Conference.

Your servant received commands to represent China at The Hague, and on the fifth day of fifth moon proceeded with the special envoy Lu Ching-hsing to attend the opening. The proceedings having terminated on the 13th day of ninth moon, it will be for Lu Ching-hsing to send to his special report regarding the various Conventions which have been signed, but your present memorialist holds that the Conference affects the political situation of the entire globe, he begs to record his impressions of things heard and seen together with the conclusions derived therefrom.

It was known as the Second Hague Conference to distinguish it from that held in the 25th year of Kuang-hsu, which was initiated by Russia and was in consequence presided over by her. The present Conference was really initiated by America, but Russia was unwilling to surrender her position as president, and accordingly retained it. The other nations represented, although by no means satisfied therat, were obliged to accept her presidency in the interest of international harmony.

The 26 nations represented at the former Conference were increased on this occasion to 45. In most cases the leading representatives were either statesmen or lawyers, with many or

military experts to assist them. In no case were their arguments and representations trivial in character, and each and all did his best to advance his nation's interests, but inasmuch as nations differ in status and power, proposals made by one nation would not commend themselves to another, and the heated arguments would follow moving the whole assembly to excitement, each representative insisting on his nation's sovereign rights and desiring to submit to coercion, with the result that the proposals would be dropped half way or suspended in a void of empty theories. This exhibits the difficulty of arriving at unanimity of securing harmonious discussion.

The first Conference was nominally intended to effect the limitation of armaments, and on this occasion Eng. made this her main suggestion,

but on proceeding to discuss it the members of the Conference could not refrain from smiling, for when every Power is competing to the uttermost, which of them is likely voluntarily to impose checks upon its own martial ardour?"

The "Daily Graphic" says:—

"We understand that the greatest English newspaper is in danger of passing into the hands of an American syndicate.

"The arrangement by which Mr. Pearson was to divide the control of the paper with Mr. Walter has, for the present at least, fallen through.

"An American syndicate proposes to put up cash to the amount of £850,000. The capital proposed by Mr. Pearson was £750,000.

"Mr. Pearson is therefore outbid. His antagonist is Mr. Moberly Bell, the present manager of the 'Times.'

"Mr. Bell is the prospective purchaser for the American syndicate, with which, it is understood, are associated, Messrs. Hooper and Jackson, the gentlemen to whose influence the 'Lock Club' and other developments in the recent conduct of the 'Times' are due."

"A syndicate of City financiers was also in negotiation for the purchase of the 'Times,' its proposal being somewhat similar to Mr. Pearson's, but with less powerful following."

"The circumstances of the Pearson-Walter scheme were that Mr. Walter was to take half the ordinary shares, and Mr. Pearson the other half.

"The £200,000 of first preference shares were to be taken by Lord Rothschild, Lord Straibon, Lord Ivesagh, Lord Brassey, Lord Salisbury, Lord Mountstephen, Lord Conlonfield, Lord Blyth, Sir Alexander Henderson, Sir Samuel Scott, Sir Andrew Noble, Sir Edward Tennant, and Mr. James Francis Mason, M.P."

"Maintaining there is ground for believing that a considerable section of the hundred 'Times' proprietors would be sympathetic towards a scheme of purchase which should be associated neither with Mr. Pearson on the one hand, nor with Americans on the other.

"The ideal which this section have at heart is at once to preserve the paper for England and to see it conducted, not on behalf of any clique, but with due regard to the independence, fearlessness and dignity which are traditional to the 'Times.'

The "Daily Chronicle" gives additional details of the proposed purchase by Mr. Pearson.

"The proposal submitted to the Court on January 17 is a long and elaborate scheme for the creation of a great newspaper trust or combination.

"The popular belief has hitherto been that the new one for the conversion of the 'Times' into a joint stock partnership into a limited liability company, which would confine itself to carrying on the business of the 'Times' newspaper and the various appendices thereto, such as the book club. It was understood that the new company would be entrusted with the printing of the 'Standard' and the 'Express' but that was all.

"This was a misconception. The new limited liability company was to own, manage and control not merely the 'Times,' but also the 'Standard,' the 'Evening Standard' and St. James's Gazette and the Daily Express."

"That was the first outstanding feature of the scheme."

"The second was that Mr. Pearson was to be appointed manager for a period of twenty years. His emoluments, adding together salary, director's fee, and percentage on profits were limited to a maximum of £10,000 per annum.

"The capital of the new company was fixed at £250,000. It was made up as follows:—

"£200,000 first preference shares at 6 per cent. interest, which it was assumed would be allotted to those who brought new capital into the concern;

"£35,000 were to be five per cent. second preference shares, to be allotted as follows:—

"£29,000 to Waltons for the purchase of Printing House-square, with the printing machinery, etc.;

"£260,000 to the proprietors of the 'Times' newspaper.

"The remaining £20,000 were to be in ordinary shares, £210,000 of this was to be allotted to the proprietors of the 'Standard' and the 'Express.'

"Mr. Arthur Walter was to be chairman of the board of directors, with a salary of £1,000. Another Walter was to be a director, and the Walters were to nominate two others.

"Mr. Arthur Pearson and Sir Alexander Henderson were to make up the rest of the board.

"The 'Standard' was to pay £4,000 a year and the 'Express' £2,000 for the use of the printing machinery.

"On Friday last counsel were heard before the Court in support of the affidavits of opponents of the scheme. It was apparently the force and cogency of their arguments that led Mr. Pearson to withdraw his proposition and duly formed and know how to deal with the several questions as they occurred."

"It is an open secret that Mr. Moberly Bell regarded the project as an undesirable amalgamation, to secure the defeat of which he brought to bear all the vast resources of a resolute and experienced man."

Your servant regards this period as affording a providential opportunity to China to arrange her legal system and examine the political situation. He proposes that the various Conventions agreed upon at The Hague, together with the proposals which were not ultimately accepted, should be embodied in book form and distributed among our officials, and that the latter should report to the Wai-wu-pu their views and recommendations as to the course to be followed taking part in the next Conference.

Your servant received commands to represent

China at The Hague, and on the fifth day of fifth moon proceeded with the special envoy Lu Ching-hsing to attend the opening.

The proceedings having terminated on the 13th day of ninth moon, it will be for Lu Ching-hsing to send to his special report regarding the various Conventions which have been signed, but your present memorialist holds that the Conference affects the political situation of the entire globe, he begs to record his impressions of things heard and seen together with the conclusions derived therefrom.

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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters to THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until otherwise ordered.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplies for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Codes: A.E.O., 5th Ed. Lieber, P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHARE-HOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on MONDAY the 30th March, 1908, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1907, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 25th March to MONDAY, the 30th March, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 19th March, 1908.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KENNEDY ROAD, Healthy Locality.

4 ROOMED HOUSES in Morrison Hill Gap Road, suitable for Married Couple with Small Family. Rents low.

EUROPEAN FLATS in "WILD DELL" Buildings. Rents low.

No. 2, CHANCERY LANE, 6 ROOMED HOUSE fitted with Electric Light. Central Locality.

"STILLINGFLEET" Peak Road. SIX-ROOMED HOUSE with Fine View of Harbour.

"HARPERVILLE" Garden Road. SIX-ROOMED HOUSE fitted with Electric Light and full use of Tennis Court.

Apply to— PERCY SMITH & SETH, Accountants & Auditors, &c. 5, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 19th March, 1908.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship "JAPAN."

Captain J. G. Olifent, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at NOON.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for passengers and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD. Agents. Hongkong, 18th March, 1908.

FOR SALE.

JUST Published, NAVIGATION OF SHIPS IN A FOG. By C. D. WILKINSON and J. T. DOUGLAS, MS. B.

Apply to— KELLY & WALSH, LTD. Hongkong, 18th March, 1908.

MAGISTEACY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a MEETING of HIS MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE will be held at the MAGISTEACY, at 2.15 P.M., on MONDAY, the 30th March, 1908, for the purpose of considering the following application under the Liquor Licences Ordinance, 1898. (Ordinance No. 9 of 1898).

To transfer from one H. WEISMANN to CARL FIEDLER the Adjunct Licence to sell by retail Interesting Liquors on premises numb.-rd 34, Queen's Road Central, under the sign of "THE CAFE WEISMANN, LIMITED".

H. H. J. GOMPERTZ, Police Magistrate. Hongkong, 19th March, 1908.

FOR A FEW DAYS MORE REAL CLEARANCE SALE AT CASH Lowest Prices.

HO-SAIN-ALI & CO., Hongkong Hotels. Hongkong, 18th March, 1908.

SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Stores and Shipchandlers. 36 & 37, HING LOON STREET. (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515. 709

ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

From 1ST JANUARY, 1864 to 31ST DECEMBER, 1913, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE 70TH CYCLE TO THE 60TH YEAR OF THE 70TH CYCLE THAT IS THE 3RD YEAR OF TUNG CHI TO THE 33RD YEAR OF KWONG SU.

PRICE \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on sale daily at the KOWLOON BOOK-STALL Mr. HURTON JEE'S KOWLOON STORE No. 36, High Road & Mr. AH YAU'S FERRY WHALE STALL, Hongkong, 2nd December, 1908.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTEENTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING of SIXTY-FIVE DENTURES (1898) of the HONGKONG CLUB, payable on TUESDAY, the 31st March, 1908, will be held at the Hongkong Club House, at 11 o'clock A.M. TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 19th March, 1908.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By order,

C. H. GRACE, Secretary. Hongkong, 16th March, 1908.

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NOTICE.

PLEASE take Notice that the next address of LLOYD'S GREATEST BRITAIN PUBLISHING CO., LTD. is 12, NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.

SOMERSET PLAYNE, Manager. Hongkong, 11th March, 1908.

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ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

OPENING CEREMONY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, Sir FREDERICK LUGARD, has kindly consented to OPEN the NEW CLUB HOUSE, at NORTH POINT, Shaukiwan Road, on SATURDAY next, the 21st March, 1908, at 3 P.M.

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 19th March, 1908.

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NOTICE.

Members are requested to invite their friends. By Order of the Committee.

H. D. L. G. WHITE, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 16th March, 1908.

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NOTICE.

TO form connection with a good firm for the purchase of GOATS HAIR for the manufacture of Brushes. Please send Sample and Prices to

ABR. SCHWARZMANN, Wertheim-on-Main, Germany.

TENDER: WANTED.

TENDERS are invited from Local Firms for SUPPLYING STEELWORK in connection with the proposed new building of the Hongkong Hotel.

Apply to— PALMER & TURNER.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1908.

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WANTED.

THE Under-signed, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

CARLOWITZ & CO.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1908.

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INSURANCES.

THE GLORIUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Under-signed, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1897.

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PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY the 21st March, 1908, at 11 o'clock for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1907, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 18th March to SATURDAY, the 21st March, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1908.

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, on THURSDAY, the 26th March, 1908, at 11.30 A.M. to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1907, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 26th March, both days inclusive.

J. WHEELER,

General Manager.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1908.

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NOTICE.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents on THURSDAY, the 26th March at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 26th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1908.

501

NOTICE.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1907.

1146

NOTICE.

THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1908.

401

NOTICE.

THE LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1908.

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NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents on THURSDAY, the 26th March at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 26th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1908.

501

NOTICE.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1908.

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NOTICE.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1908.

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THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

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Hongkong, 21st February, 1908.

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NOTICE.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1908.

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NOTICE.

TO LET

TO LET.

A SIX ROOMED HOUSE at ELLIOT CRESCENT, Robinson Road. Furnished or Unfurnished.
Apply to—
F. X. D'ALMADA & CASTRO,
33, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1908. 100

TO LET.

L A HACIENDA, East, Mount Kellet, The Peak, unfurnished, from the middle or end of April next. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

TO LET.

C. H. GRACE,
Care of Secretary's Office,
Hongkong Club.
Hongkong, 5th February, 1908. 311

TO LET.

O FFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. Water & Co., Limited.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. [91]

TO LET.

FROM 1ST MAY.
K OWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau Ma Tei, Area 85,200 square feet and with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. 231

TO LET.

A STORE in Good Position, No. 14, Queen's Road Central, including First Floor, and Godown at back, with Lease.
Apply at—
14, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1908. 437

TO LET.

C HAMBRES in No. 2, WYNDHAM STREET, Moderate Rent. First Floor, of No. 6, Queen's Road, Central, comprising Six Large Rooms and Outhouses suitable for business Premises or Dwellings, now occupied by FRED. BORNEMANN.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co. LTD.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1908. 96

TO LET.

F AIRVIEW, No. 1, Robinson Road, Hongkong Furnished or Unfurnished Furniture can be Purchased if desired, 6 big Rooms, nice view of harbour.
Apply to—
Messrs. J. ULLMANN & Co., 34, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1908. 382

TO LET.

N O. 5, MORRISON HILL.
One FOUR ROOMED HOUSE at Praya East, near East Point.
Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1907. 93

TO LET.

F IRST Class European Houses, furnished or unfurnished, Leichol Terrace and Humphreys Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
TAM TSZ KONG,
Care of Hip Ho Insurance, Exchange and Loan Co. Ltd., 42, Bougham Strand, West, Hongkong, 1st October, 1907. 94

TO LET.

O FFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, (formerly occupied by Messrs. SHAW & TOWNS & Co.).
Apply to—
THE COMPRADORE DEPT.,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, 25th February, 1908. 299

TO LET.

N O. 18, "TANGYUEN," McDonald Road, Dwelling House. Possession from 1st April next.
Apply to—
TANG LAP TING,
No. 3, Connaught Road West or
A' CHOO, Tobacconists, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 4th March, 1908. 498

TO LET.

T HE ROOMS on the first floor of No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (opposite the General Post Office). The Rooms are light, spacious and well ventilated. Very moderate rent. Immediate Possession.
Apply to—
YEE SANG FAT & CO
Same address.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1907. 270

TO LET.

A UCTION ROOMS, No. 2, Zetland Street, immediate possession. Nos. 2 and 4, "FAIRVIEW," ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.
"WOODBURY" GARDEN ROAD.
"ROSENEATH," KOWLOON.
Apply to—
LEIGH & ORANGE,
1, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1908. 87

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1908. [85]

TO LET.

N O. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.
Apply to—
COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT,
Nippon Yuzen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1906. [88]

TO LET.

G ODOWN, No. 3 NEW PRAYA, Kennedy Town.
Apply to—
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1908. 260

TO LET

TO LET.

O FFICES on Top Floor No. 2, Connaught Road, facing the Cricket Ground.
HOUSES in Wong Nai Chung Road, No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.
"HATHERLEIGH," Conduit Road.
A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

O FFICES in YORK BUILDING,
GODDONS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 16B, Des Vœux Road next to the HONGKONG HOTEL.
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1908. 36

TO LET.

L ARGE OFFICE ROOM on First Floor of No. 16, DES VŒUX ROAD.
Apply to—
F. R. HOENEMANN,
No. 16, Des Vœux Road Central.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1908. 144

TO LET.

A UCTION ROOMS, No. 2, Zetland Street, immediate possession. Nos. 2 and 4, "FAIRVIEW," ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.
"WOODBURY" GARDEN ROAD.
"ROSENEATH," KOWLOON.
No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Shop.

LEIGH & ORANGE,
1, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1908. 87

TO LET.

O NE ROOM in Prince's Buildings, Top Floor.
Apply to—
Messrs. S. J. DAVID & CO.,
Hongkong, 29th February, 1908. 448

TO LET.

E GGSFORD (Furnished) No. 114, PEAK. Contains 6 ROOMS.
"GLENWOOD" CAINE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Comprising 26 Rooms.

BEACONFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Cadogan MacGregor).

O FFICES in Queen's Road Central.
BELLIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.

LA BROKE, No. 3, CONDUIT Road, 8 Rooms. Furnished or Unfurnished, taken 5th April, 1908. Large Servants' Quarters and full sized Tennis Court.

No. 3, DUDDELL STREET, Shop and 1st Floor.

Nos. 1, 2 and 6, DES VŒUX VILLAS (PEAK).

No. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, Macao.
Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Building.
Hongkong, 13th March 1908. 89

TO LET.

N O. 59, CAINE ROAD.
Nos. 27 and 31, SEYMOUR ROAD.
Apply to—
SAM WANG CO., LTD.,
81, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1907. [90]

TO LET.

L ARGE 6-ROOMED HOUSE in best locality, facing the Bund.
Apply—
X. Y. Z.,
German Post Office, Canton.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1908. 161

TO LET.

S HOP and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 78, Queen's Road Central.

Apply to—
Messrs. S. J. DAVID & CO.,
Prince's Buildings.
Hongkong, 29th February, 1908. 445

TO LET.

4 and 5-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

C OMMODIOUS SHOP in Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong. Immediate possession Moderate rental.

"WINDSOR LODGE," Kimberley Road, Kowloon. Six-Roomed House fitted with Electric Light and full use of Tennis Court.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1908. 117

COLD STORAGE.

T HE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily. Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.
W. M. PARLANGE, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. 43

For Nervous Exhaustion

CHAPOTEAUT'S Phosphoglycerate OF LIME

The modern restorer of the nervous system.

For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, semi-invalids, etc. for nervous origin and hysteria.

It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAUT)

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE (CHAPOTEAUT)

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAUT)

2, rue Vivienne, PARIS-FRANCE

ROYAL COMMISSION ON SHIPPING RINGS.

SIR DONALD CURRIE'S EVIDENCE.

The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the operation of shipping "rings" or "conferences" generally, and more especially into the system of deferred rebates, resumed its sittings at Winchester-house, James's-square, London, under the presidency of Mr. Arthur Cohen, K.C.

Sir Donald Currie appeared before the Commission. His written evidence took the form of a letter addressed to the chairman and members. He stated that his desire was to relate some facts not contained in shipowners' memoranda of last year, and to make some comments on claims or contentions that had been raised by critics of the South African Shipping Conference during the sittings of the Commission. Part of the letter dealt with the history of the South African shipping trade from 1872, when Sir Donald Currie chartered two steamers of about 1,300 tons gross register to a company trading to South Africa, and found it necessary to take the risk of the voyage. It described the establishment of the Castle Line, gave a list of the various mail contracts made from 1876 to 1899, for an alternate weekly service by the Union and Castle companies, and referred to the acquisition of the Union Company by the Castle Company and the formation of the present Union-Castle Line. It also showed how the other services had been established at different times, some with the encouragement of the South African authorities and the merchants engaged in the trade. The second part was concerned with the Conference at the Colonial Office in 1905 and 1906, and described the claims of the delegates for lower rates, the breaking off of negotiations, and the understanding arrived at with Dr. Jamison (then Premier of the Cape) on the eve of his departure for Cape Town. Some consideration was given to the question of rates from Continental ports, and the conditions under which the British lines load at Hamburg.

We have continually protested, both to the British Government and to the companies concerned, against the disadvantage under which our steamers load in Continental ports, but without result; and no assistance has been rendered on the part of the British Government to remedy this state of matters, so unfair to the British mercantile marine and injurious to the interests of British manufacturers. The merchants, however, while complaining of our rates from Germany, take full advantage of any benefit they can obtain by giving their orders to foreign manufacturers. In the next division replies were given to the criticisms of hostile witnesses in South Africa. A witness in East London urged that in a free market the small shipper would have the same chance as he had under the present system. It appeared that the firm of which he was a member had more than once stated, in discussions in London, that as a large firm they were entitled to preferential treatment over small shippers. The paragraph referring to this continued:—"It is idle to say that the small shipper would not suffer. In a recent steamer we had no less than 278 single shipments; there are many shippers who have only two or three marks, and some only one constituent in South Africa." With regard to cargo from New York, it was stated that there were three or four sailings in the course of a month, but there were only 20 sailings from New York to the whole of South Africa. It was pointed out that the time taken from New York to Delagoa Bay, the last port of discharge, for the six conference steamers quoted was two to three weeks longer than that taken by the steamers from England loading to Natal and Delagoa Bay, and that the steamers from the United States did not sail at regular times, but waited until they were full. The assertion was made in Johannesburg that the reduction in the number of sailings would enable the shipowners to reduce freight—but the fact was the sailings had been reduced owing to the dullness of trade, those of the mail companies by about one-fifth. There was a difficulty in the way of reducing the sailings all round, as each line controlled its own sailings, and it was thought that any reduction in the sailings of the British steamers would tend to increase the number of foreign ships engaged in the trade. In respect of the special contracts made with municipalities and corporations for the carriage of stores, it was asked whether, if the necessary authority was not prepared to compel those bodies to abstain from putting up their shipments to public tender, the shipowners should be compelled to tender for such cargo in the open market. Under the heading "The Suggested Remedy," Sir Donald referred to the three kinds of suggested remedies put forward in the summaries of South African evidence, namely:—(1) Abolition of rebates by legislation; (2) consultative board or control by board or by arbitration; and (3) exercise of Government influence. The first and third proposals were referred to in the shipowners' memorandum of last year, but the second was discussed at some length in the present evidence. The mail companies were prepared to submit to arbitration any question arising on any bargain they might have entered into, but were not prepared to submit to the decision of any body the question of what bargains they should enter into, or upon what terms they should be compelled to make bargains. There can be no justification," Sir Donald said, "for claiming such control over shipowners in ocean trading, where we have no advantages such as are given by statute to railways upon land; and I ask upon what principle the South African Conference lines, or the mercantile marine of this country in general, are to be singled out for exception if legislation is to be passed." Deposits of such a nature cannot be recovered by increasing the rate of interest, and as no special diminution is observable in fixed and special current accounts, it may be doubted if the decision to raise the rate of interest will increase bank deposits. The interest paid on Exchequer bills has been raised to 1.3 per cent, equal to 6.57 per cent, and it is thought the deposits in banks may be converted into Exchequer bills to some extent. To resist this movement, in which the Government is competing with the banks, it would be necessary to raise the interest on deposits to 6.6 per cent, and bankers will hesitate to take this course. It is evident, however, that a higher rate of interest on current accounts will tend to attract those who may be hoarding money, while there are others who would be decided by a slightly increased rate to deposit money withdrawable on application to investing in Exchequer bills.

Additional capital for established companies and share money of new companies deposited with banks during the business boom, have now been withdrawn to pay for purchases of machinery or employment in active operations. There are even some companies which had deposits in banks last year which now have overdrafts. Deposits of such a nature cannot be recovered by increasing the rate of interest, and as no special diminution is observable in fixed and special current accounts, it may be doubted if the decision to raise the rate of interest will increase bank deposits. The interest paid on Exchequer bills has been raised to 1.3 per cent, equal to 6.57 per cent, and it is thought the deposits in banks may be converted into Exchequer bills to some extent. To resist this movement, in which the Government is competing with the banks, it would be necessary to raise the interest on deposits to 6.6 per cent, and bankers will hesitate to take this course. It is evident, however, that a higher rate of interest on current accounts will tend to attract those who may be hoarding money, while there are others who would be decided by a slightly increased rate to deposit money withdrawable on application to investing in Exchequer bills.

Washington, Feb. 8th.

The spasm of agitation in favour of tariff revision has subsided. Mr. Bverage's excellent speech advocating a commission received scant attention yesterday in the Senate. The representatives of the larger commercial cities were politely received by the President, but no promise of a special Message urging tariff revision was made. Speaker Cannon, with direct frankness, told the delegation to expect no tariff commission and no tariff revision this session. The only consolation they received was from Representative Payne, the majority leader, who assured the committee of merchants and manufacturers that a tariff revision plank would be incorporated in the Republican National platform this year. As was expected, political, not economic, considerations have triumphed.

Inquiry among Republicans and Democratic leaders indicates that precisely the same course is proposed with regard to currency legislation. The Aldrich Bill is not regarded as satisfactory by those whose judgment counts for anything, yet it is the Aldrich Bill or nothing.

Secretary Metcalf will probably be compelled to accept £2,000,000 instead of the £1,500,000 he wants for naval armaments. The impending 4-act, and a probable reduction of revenue are the reasons argued. As the proposed four new battleships would cost nearly £20,000,000, he will have to content with two.

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Secretary Metcalf will probably be compelled to accept £2,00

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

BELLEOPHON, British str., 5,726, Bartlett, 15th March—Tacoa 19th Feb. and Moji 14th March, General—Butterfield & Swire. CARY DIEDERICHSEN, German str., 774, T. Kaiser, 17th March—Hainan March 12th, Mukho 13th, & Hohow 16th, Rio, Pigs and General—Jessey & Co. CHIRPING, British str., 1,199, F. Mooney, 17th March—Tientsin and Weihaiwei 18th March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co. CHIYUEN, Chinese str., 17th March—Canton. FOOSHING, British str., 1,267, A. E. Hodges, 18th March—Canton Port 17th March, General—Douglas, Lapraik & Co. JOHIN MARU, Japanese str., 702, H. S. Smith, 18th March—Tamsui via Amoy and Swatow 17th March, General—Otsuka Shoson Kaisha. KIUKIANG, British str., 1,237, H. A. Wavell, 18th March—Shanghai 14th March, General—Hutfield & Swire. LAKHTIS, British str., 2,012, Frampton, 18th March—Saigon 18th March, Rice and General—Chinese. MINTEDERA, British str., 1,209, Leighton, 18th March—Moji 12th March, Coal—Doddwell & Co. SIRBANG, British str., 1,785, W. D. Welsh, 18th March—Panang March 7th, & Singapore 9th, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co. SZECHUEN, British str., 1,143, Sidford, 18th March—Wuhu and Chinkiang 18th March, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

18th March.
Asco, British str., for Norway.
Chequachen, British str., for Amoy.
Chirping, British str., for Canton.
Fooshing, British str., for Foochow.
Hongwan I, British str., for Amoy.
Kiuikiang, British str., for Canton.
Mandarin Maru, Japanese str., for Nagasaki.
Persia, Austrian str., for Shanghai.
Soleed, Norwegian str., for Phu yen.
Taku Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

18th March.
AMADA, British str., for Canton.
CHIYUEN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
KASHING, British str., for Amoy.
NIKKO MARU, Japanese str., for Nagasaki.
QUANTA, German str., for Singapore.
SANUKI MARU, Japanese str., for Singapore.
SEXTA, German str., for Saigon.
SHANTUNG, German str., for Swatow.
YOCHOW, British str., for Shanghai.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. Chipping reports: Moderate variable winds and fine weather to Helsingør, Helsingør to lat 27° North, variable winds and rain. Lat 27° to Port, moderate to light N. Westerly wind, cloudy and fine.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

March 18th.

ABBEDEEN DOCKS.—Kowloon Docks—Neil McLeod, Persia, Gorgon, Loyol, Hailor, Lenox, Manila, Macau.
COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS—Ontario, Helene, Hongkong Maru.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING," Capt. A. E. Hodges, will be despatched for the above Ports TOMORROW, the 20th inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to DOUGLAS, LAFAIK & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 18th March, 1908. 561

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, AIDEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON, THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"MARMORA," Captain G. H. C. Weston, E.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for Marseilles and London on SATURDAY, the 21st at March at NOON, taking passengers and cargo for the above port. Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and London will be forwarded without transhipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The content and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent Hongkong, 8th March, 1908.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, ANTWERP AND HAMBURG.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE," will be despatched for the above Ports on or about TUESDAY, the 31st March.

Doctor and Stewards carried.

For Freight or Passage apply to SHEWAN, TOME & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1908. 450

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABA COAST.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR NEW YORK.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABA COAST.)

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "WRAY CASTLE" 7th April.

+ S.S. "SIKE" 28th April.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1908. 522

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked 'k' nearest Hongkong "h" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's Office. 2 From Harbour Master's Office to Blake Pier. 3 From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4 From Naval Yard to East Point.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"GLENLOCHY."

Captain E. J. Stalard, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 25th March.

For Freight apply to

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1908. 463

ESTERIAN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.

THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM."

Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at NOON.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Steward and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

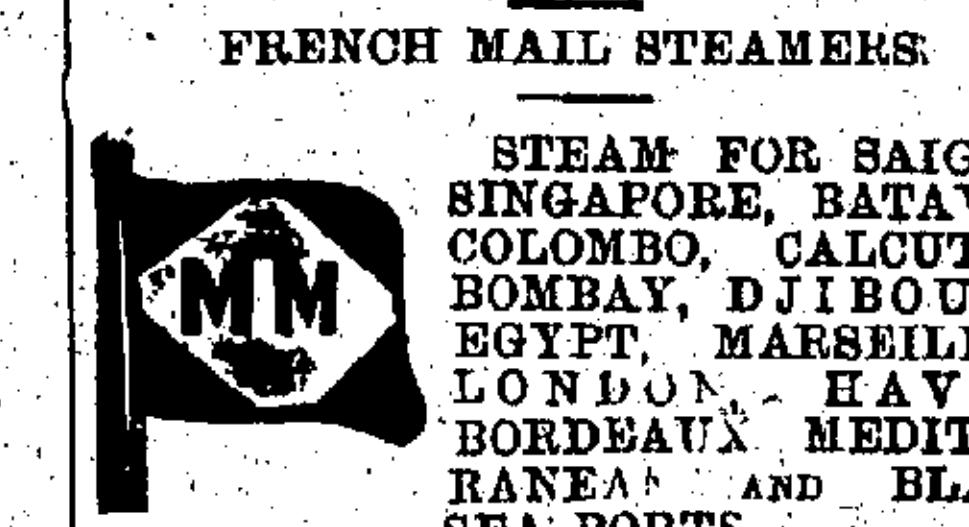
For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1908. 461

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.



THE Steamship

"POLYNESIEN."

Captain Broc, will be despatched for Marseilles, on TUESDAY, the 31st March.

The Steamer connects at Colombo with Australian s.s. "Caledonia" bound for Marseilles via BOMBAY and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:

S.S. "TOURANE" 14th April.

S.S. "ARMAND BEHIC" 23rd April.

S.S. "AUSTRALIEN" 13th May.

J. MILLER, Agent.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1908. 2

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong, CALACAO AND IQUIQUE, VIA JAPAN PORTS (Karatsu, Kobe and Yokohama.)

With Liberty to call at Honolulu and Salina Cruz.

Steamers Tons

"KASATO MARU" ... 6,100 Sometime First half of April.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast Ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.

K. MATSUDA, Manager, York Building.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1908. 10

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

For NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"TUDOR PRINCE."

Capt. Macdougall, will be despatched for the above Port on or about TUESDAY, the 21st April.

For Freight apply to

ARNOLD KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1908. 523

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS

IN CHINA AND JAPAN for the above Line prepared to issue THROUgH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with Indo-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s forthcoming service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPT. PORTS every fortnight

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

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DESTINATION	VEHICLE'S NAMES	FLAG & BIG	FLAG & BIG	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL...	MARMORA	Brit str.	—	G. H. C. Weston, E.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 21st inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP...	GLENLOCHY	Brit str.	—	E. J. Stalard	MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW.	On 25th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MONMOUTHSHIRE	Brit str.	—	F. E. Andrews, E.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 25th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	POLYNESIEN	Fr. str.	—	Broc	SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	About 31st inst.
MARSEILLES, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL...	BOHEMIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Porselinus.	MESSENGERS MARITIMES	On 31st inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE & COPENHAGEN	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 25th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	k. w.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA</td		

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	MALTA	About 20th March	Freight and Passage.
	Capt. R. A. Peters.	March	
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	MARMORA	Noon, 21st March	See Special Advertisement.
	Capt. G. H. C. Weston, R.N.E.	March	
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & PERA	PERA	About 24th March	Freight only.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Capt. W. W. Cooke, R.N.E.	March	
LONDON AND ANTWERP	MANILA	About 25th March	Freight and Passage.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	Capt. F. E. Andrew, R.N.E.	March	
For further Particulars, apply to			

F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	KWANGSE	On 10th Mar., 4 P.M.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	CHIHLI	On 20th Mar., 10 A.M.
CEBU and ILOIO	KAIFONG	On 20th Mar., 4 P.M.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	KIUKIANG	On 21st Mar., 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	KUEICHOW	On 21st Mar., 4 P.M.
MANILA	TEAN	On 24th Mar., 4 P.M.
MAJILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIENS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, HOBART, LAunceston, NEW ZEALAND, MELBOURNE & ADELAIDE	CHANGSHA	On 21st April, 4 P.M.
PERTH		

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

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Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

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AGENTS.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	About Wed'day
	Capt. H. KROHNER	25th March.
MANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	MANILA	Thursday, 26th Mar., at 5 P.M.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	PRINZ LUDWIG	Friday, 27th Mar., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	About Friday, Capt. W. von SENDEN 3rd April.

For further Particulars, apply to—

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1908.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO'S AS.	LEAVING
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW { "JOSHIN MARU" AND AMOY }	Capt. H. S. SMITH	SUNDAY, 22nd Mar., at 9 A.M.

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Hongkong, 18th March, 1908.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

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HAMBURG.

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Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVEL, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

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NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

HOMEWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. LANGBACH 24th March.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. SILESIA 28th March.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. SENEGAMBIA 6th April.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. BRISGAVIA 13th April.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. SEGOVIA 14th April.

For further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES 1908.
MARSEILLE, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGA	AWA MARU	WED'DAY, 1st April, at Daylight.
POE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	TAMBA MARU	WED'DAY, 15th April, at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE, WASH., via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU	TUESDAY, 31st March, at Daylight.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	TOSA MARU	TUESDAY, 14th April, at 4 P.M.
MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU	FRIDAY, 24th March, at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU	SATURDAY, 21st March, at Daylight.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE	YEBOUSHI MARU	SATURDAY, 21st March, at Daylight.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, and KOBE	YEPOROFU MARU	SUNDAY, 23rd March, at Noon.
KORE	Capt. K. Sato	March, P.M.

* Calling at Yokohama.

* Cargo only.

* Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER. 356

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908.

CIE. DES CHARGEURS REUNIS,
ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.S. S. "CEYLAN,"
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FOR SHANGHAI, CHINWANTAO, TIENTSIN and PEKING; KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PACIFIC COAST BUENOS AIRES, MONTEVIDEO, without transhipment.

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Hongkong, 16th March, 1908.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAV. CO. LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"ONSANG"	FRIDAY, 29th Mar., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 20th Mar., 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPEHNG"	MONDAY, 23rd Mar., NOON.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WINGSANG"	MONDAY, 23rd Mar., NOON.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	TUESDAY, 24th Mar., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 27th Mar., 4 P.M.

RETURN TOUR TO JAPAN AND BACK.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOBANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama (via Inland Sea) returning via Kobe and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon is also carried.

These steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., HONGKONG, 18th March, 1908.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Cable Address, "IWASAKI," which applies to all Branch Offices.

AT ABC 5th Ed., Western Union Cables and All Letters to be Addressed to

MANAGER, MITSU BISHI CO., BRANCH OFFICES—

NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KAAETSU SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, & HANKOW.

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T. MATSUKI, Manager, Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "TOURANE."

COMPAGNIES DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London

ex a.s. "Charente" and "Matapan" from Havre ex a.s. "Charente" from Bordeaux

ex a.s. "Cambray," in connection with the above Steamers

POST OFFICE NOTICE

The *Molto*, with the English mail of the 21st February, left Singapore on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow, at 8 a.m. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 21st January and the parcel mail closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 12th February and for despatch overland on the 19th February.

FOR

FROM

DATE

Quang Chow Wan		
Foochow		
Bangkok		
Macao		
Shanghai		
Selangor		
Hollow and Pakiol		
Haihong		
Swaray		
Kushinom, Kobe, Yokohama, Tacoma, Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle		
Swallow Amyot and Foochow		
Hollow and Haiphong		
Hainan, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth & Fremantle		

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOB, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents)

Macao, Singapore, Penang and Colombo, Cebu and Iloilo, Kailan and Yoko-hama, Singapore, Manila, Kobe and Yoko-hama, Singapore, Manila

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Extra Postage 10 cents)